

IN THE HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT AT AHMEDABAD

SPECIAL CIVIL APPLICATION No 461 of 1997

For Approval and Signature:

Hon'ble MR.JUSTICE M.S.PARIKH

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1. Whether Reporters of Local Papers may be allowed to see the judgements?
2. To be referred to the Reporter or not?
3. Whether Their Lordships wish to see the fair copy of the judgement?
4. Whether this case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution of India, 1950 of any Order made thereunder?
5. Whether it is to be circulated to the Civil Judge?

MAHOMAD IQBAL ABDULKARIM DUDHWALA

Versus

STATE OF GUJARAT

Appearance:

MR RS SANJANWALA for Petitioner
MR LR PUJARI, AGP for Respondent No. 1, 2, 3

CORAM : MR.JUSTICE M.S.PARIKH

Date of decision: 18/03/97

ORAL JUDGEMENT

1. In this petition under Article 226 of the Constitution of India the petitioner, brother of the detenu has challenged the detention order dated 7/1/1997 rendered by the respondent no.2 u/S. 3(1) of the Gujarat Prevention of Anti-Social Activities Act, 1985 (Act No. 16 of 1985) (for short 'the PASA Act').

2. The grounds on which the impugned order of detention is passed have been annexed with the petition at Annexure-C. They inter-alia indicate that the detenu has been carrying on criminal and anti-social activities of dealing in foreign liquor and there are two prohibition cases of 1996, one registered in Kopardra Police Station and another registered in Katargam Police Station against the detenu under the provisions of the Bombay Prohibition Act.

3. It has been recited that the detenu's anti-social activities tend to obstruct the maintenance of public order and in support of the said conclusion statements of three witnesses have been relied upon.

4. The statements of the witnesses indicate the incidents dated 14/9/1996, 31/10/1996 and 1/12/1996 of threatening and beating concerned witnesses by the detenu with the aid of his associates and creating atmosphere of fear amongst the people collected there.

5. It is on the basis of the aforesaid cases and the incidents that the detaining authority has passed the impugned order of detention stamping the detenu as 'boot-legger' under sec. 2(b) of the PASA Act.

6. I have heard the learned advocate for the petitioner and the Ld. A.G.P. for the State. The learned advocate for petitioner has challenged the impugned order of detention on number of grounds inter-alia on the ground that there is no material to indicate that the detenu's conduct would show that he is habitually engaged in the anti-social activities, which can be said to be prejudicial to the maintenance of public order. This is a case of individual incidents affecting law and order and in the facts of the case would not amount to leading to a conclusion that the same would affect public order. Reliance has been placed on the decision of the Apex Court in the case of Mustakmiya Jabbarmiya Shaikh v. M.M. Mehta, C.P. reported in 1995 (2) G.L.R. p.1268. In that decision the Apex Court referred to two earlier decisions in the case of Arun Ghosh v. State of West Bengal reported in 1970 (1) SCC 98 and Piyush Kantilal Mehta v. Commissioner of Police, reported in 1989 Suppl. (1) SCC 322. In Piyush Kantilal Mehta's case (supra) it was made clear that merely because a detenu was a boot-legger within the meaning of sec. 2(b) of the PASA Act he could not have been preventively detained on that basis. The emphasis was with respect to whether his activities as a boot-legger would adversely affect the maintenance of public order.

7. In reply, learned A.G.P. has made reference to an earlier decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Mrs. Harpreet Kaur Harvinder Singh Bedi v. State of Maharashtra & anr. reported in AIR 1992 SC 979.

8. In my opinion, Mustakmiya's case (*supra*) would apply to the facts of this case particularly since this is essentially a case of individual incidents dealing with law and order. Hence, following order is passed :-

The impugned order of detention is hereby quashed and set aside. The detenu- Mahomed Akhtar Abdulkarim Dudhwala shall be forthwith set at liberty, if he is not required to be detained in any other case. Rule made absolute accordingly.

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